

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1768.

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twopence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and is often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMENDMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years. The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been opened, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purpose, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the Public:

1 PRIZE of £. 500	is £. 500
1 — " — 200	— 200
1 — " — 100	— 100
2 — " — 50	are 100
2 — " — 30	— 60
4 — " — 20	— 80
4 — " — 15	— 60
10 — " — 10	— 100
20 — " — 5	— 100
50 — " — 4	— 200
80 — " — 3	— 240
73 — " — 2: 10	— 182: 10
2250 — " — 2	— 4500
1 First drawn Blank,	— 13: 15
1 Last drawn Blank,	— 11: 15
2500 Prizes.	£. 6500
5000 Blanks.	

5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 7500
From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

Two and a Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNEAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq. Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JESSE WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, *Scut. Ruler*, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as fast as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as gratuitously given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH." TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

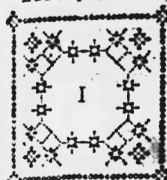
There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to be sold, and the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unaltered; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawings, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold; but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Periodicals, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are printed. Long Ones in Proportion to their Length. All kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and FINE, and their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of FARE, and all other WORK performed in the neatest and

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER III.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,



REJOICE to find, that my Two former Letters to you, have been generally received with so much Favour, by such of you, whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my Heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent Affection for your Persons, a zealous Attachment to your Interests, a lively Resentment of every Insult and Injury offered to your Honour or Happiness, and an inflexible Resolution to assert your Rights, to the utmost of my weak Power, to be the only Motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no further concerned in any Thing affecting America, than any one of you; and when Liberty leaves me, I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you: But while Divine Providence, that gave me Existence in a Land of Freedom, permits my Head to think, my Lips to speak, and my Hand to move, I shall so highly and gratefully value the Blessing received, as to take Care, that my Silence and Inactivity shall not give my implied Assent to any Act, degrading my Brethren, and myself, from the Birth-right, wherewith Heaven itself " hath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are some few Persons, who shake their Heads with solemn Motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the Meaning of these Letters! "Great-Britain," they say, "is too powerful to contend with; she is determined to oppress us; it is in vain to speak of Right on one Side, when there is Power on the other; when we are strong enough to resist, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it signifies nothing to convince us that our Rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them; and, if we should get into Riots and Tumults, about the late Act, it will only draw down heavier Displeasure upon us."

What can such Men design? What do their grave Observations amount to, but this:—"That these Colonies, totally regardless of their Liberties, should commit them, with humble Resignation, to Chance, Time, and the tender Mercies of Ministers."

Are these Men ignorant, that Usurpations, which might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire Strength by Continuance, and thus become irresistible? Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, concerning the Stamp-Act? Or have they forgot its successful Issue? Ought the Colonies at that Time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for Relief, to the fortuitous Events of Futurity? If it is needless "to speak of Rights" now, it was as needless then. If the Behaviour of the Colonies was prudent and glorious then, and successful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same Manner now, if our Rights are equally invaded, and may be as successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether "our Rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defended" than by Arms, is as much out of the Way, as if a Man having a Choice of several Roads to reach his Journey's End, should prefer the worst, for no other Reason, but because it is the worst.

As to "Riots and Tumults," the Gentlemen who are so apprehensive of them, are much mistaken, if they think, that Grievances cannot be redressed without such Assistance.

I will now tell the Gentlemen, what is "the Meaning of these Letters." The Meaning of them is, to convince the People of these Colonies, that they are at this Moment exposed to the most imminent Dangers; and to persuade them immediately, vigorously, and unanimously, to exert themselves, in the most firm, but most peaceable Manner, for obtaining Relief.

The Cause of Liberty, is a Cause of too much Dignity, to be sullied by Turbulence and Tumult. It ought to be maintained in a Manner suitable to her Nature. Those who engage in it should breathe a sedate, yet fervent Spirit, animating them to Actions of Prudence, Justice, Modesty, Bravery, Humanity, and Magnanimity.

To such a wonderful Degree were the ancient Spartans, as brave and free a People as ever existed, inspired by this happy Temperature of Soul; that rejecting, even in their Battles, the Use of Trumpets, and other Instruments, for exciting Heat and Rage, they marched up to Scenes of Havock and Horror, with the Sound of Flutes, to the Tunes of which, their Steps kept Pace—"exhibiting," as Plutarch says, "at once a terrible and delightful Sight, and proceeding with a deliberate Valour, full of Hope and good Assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

I hope, my dear Countrymen, that you will, in every Colony, be upon your Guard against those, who may at any Time endeavour to stir you up, under Pretences of Patriotism, to any Measures, disrespectful to our Sovereign and our Mother-Country. Hot, rash, disorderly Proceedings, injure the Reputation of a People, as to Wisdom, Valour, and Virtue, without procuring

them the least Benefit. I pray GOD, that he may be pleased to inspire you and your Posterity, to the latest Ages, with that Spirit of which I have an Idea, but find a Difficulty to express. To express it in the best Manner I can, I mean a Spirit, that shall so guide you, that it will be impossible, to determine, whether an American's Character is most distinguishable, for his Loyalty to his Sovereign, his Duty to his Mother-Country, his Love of Freedom, or his Affection for his native Soil.

Every Government at some Time or other falls into wrong Measures. These may proceed from Mistake or Passion. But every such Measure does not dissolve the Obligation between the Governors and the governed. The Mistake may be corrected; the Passion may pass over. It is the Duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the Mistake, and to appease the Passion. They have not at first any other Right, than to represent their Grievances, and to pray for Redress, unless an Emergence is so pressing, as not to allow Time for receiving an Answer to their Applications, which rarely happens. If their Applications are disregarded, then that Kind of Opposition becomes justifiable, which can be made without breaking the Laws, or disturbing the public Peace. This consists in the Prevention of the Oppressors reaping Advantage from their Oppressions; and not in their Punishment. For Experience may teach them, what Reason did not; and harsh Methods cannot be proper, till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED, that an inveterate Resolution is formed to annihilate the Liberties of the governed, the English History affords frequent Examples of Resistance by Force. What particular Circumstances will, in any future Case, justify such Resistance, can never be ascertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to say generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the People are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further Submission will be destructive to their Happiness.

When the Appeal is made to the Sword, highly probable is it, that the Punishment will exceed the Offence; and the Calamities attending on War, outweigh those preceding it. These Considerations of Justice and Prudence, will always have great Influence with good and wise Men.

To these Reflections on this Subject, it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered, that Resistance, in the Case of Colonies against their Mother-Country, is extremely different from the Resistance of a People against their Prince. A Nation may change their King, or Race of Kings, and retaining their ancient Form of Government, be Gainers by changing. Thus Great-Britain, under the illustrious House of Brunswick, a House that seems to flourish for the Happiness of Mankind, has found a Felicity, unknown in the Reigns of the Stewarts. But, if once we are separated from our Mother-Country, what new Form of Government shall we adopt, or where shall we find another Britain to supply our Loss? Torn from the Body, to which we are united by Religion, Liberty, Laws, Affections, Relation, Language and Commerce, we must bleed at every Vein.

In Truth—the Prosperity of these Provinces is founded in their Dependence on Great-Britain; and, when she returns to her "old good Humour, and her old good Nature," as Lord Clarendon expresses it, I hope they will always think their Duty and Interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her Welfare by all the Means in their Power.

We cannot act with too much Caution in our Disputes. Anger produces Anger; and Differences, that might be accommodated by kind and respectful Behaviour, may, by Imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable Rage. In Quarrels between Countries, as well as in those between Individuals, when they have risen to a certain Height, the first Cause of Disunion is no longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting the mutual Expressions of their Dislike. When Feuds have reached that fatal Point, all Considerations of Reason and Equity vanish; and a blind Fury governs, or rather confounds all Things. A People no longer regards their Interest, but the Gratification of their Wrath. The Sway of the "Cleon and Clodius's," the designing and detestable Flatterers of the prevailing Passion, becomes confirmed. Wise and good Men in vain oppose the Storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if in attempting to preserve their ungrateful Fellow Citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their Prudence will be called Baseness; their Moderation Guile; and, if their Virtue does not lead them to Destruction, as that of many other great and excellent Persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring Country the mournful Glory of her Acknowledgment, that their Counsels, if regarded, would have saved her.

The constitutional Modes of obtaining Relief, are those which I wish to see pursued on the present Occasion; that is, by Petitions of our Assemblies, or where they are not permitted to meet, of the People, to the Powers that can afford us Relief.

We have an excellent Prince, in whose good Dispositions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, sensible and humane Nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful

Men, be provoked to Anger against us! I cannot believe they will be cruel or unjust; or, that their Anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful Children, who have received unmerited Blows from a beloved Parent. Let us complain to our Parent; but, let our Complaints, speak at the same Time, the Language of Affliction and Veneration.

It, however, it shall happen, by an unfortunate Course of Affairs, that our Applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for Redress, prove ineffectual, let us THEN take another Step, by withholding from Great-Britain all the Advantages she has been used to receive from us. THEN let us try, if our Ingenuity, Industry, and Frugality, will not give Weight to our Remonstrances. Let us all be united with one Spirit, in one Cause. Let us invent—let us work—let us save—let us, at the same Time, keep up our Claim, and incessantly repeat our Complaints—But, above all, let us implore the Protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice."

Nil desperandum

Nothing is to be despaired of.

A FARMER.

Prov. viii. 15.

To the FARMER.

SIR,

I AM one of those who think the Public greatly obliged to you, for the Three useful Essays with which you have already favoured them, through the Channel of the several weekly Papers. The Importance of the Subject, and the Manner in which you have treated it, cannot but command our Attention. You have not, like most of our flimsy Politicians, taken up the loose undigested Principles of the Day, and, in the Pursuit of your Observations, suffered yourself to be diverted from the Purpose of informing the Minds of your Readers, by the ridiculous Ambition of pleasing their Ears, with the laboured Harmony of a polished Period. You have already shown yourself perfectly acquainted with your Subject, and, if one may venture to judge of the Feelings of the Heart from the Productions of the Head, you are not a little animated by the Theme which you have chosen. Removed as you are from the busy Scene of Action, surely nothing but a natural Love of Liberty, and an affectionate Regard for the Interest of your Country, could have urged you to such deep Researches into the Nature of our Constitution; and have led you to remark, with so much Precision, the regular Advances which have been made, from the first Statutes which were framed for the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late alarming Acts which have passed for the Disposal of our Property, and the restraining of our Liberty. Since the first cautious Attempt of Mr. Dulaney to inform the ignorant, and correct the prejudiced, the Public has not been favoured with any one Essay, in which there has been so much Argument, and so little Declamation. I have been a Dabbler in Politics myself, but my Enquiries have been loose, and desultory. Yours appear to be generously designed for the Use of your Country. The Knowledge which you have acquired, must have cost you no small Share of Time and Labour. You cannot devote it to a nobler Purpose—"All Mankind's Concern is"—Liberty—Proceed then, my dear Sir, to complete the Task you have undertaken. Make us acquainted with the Rights of Freedom, and point out to us those pernicious Attempts which may tend to their Violation.—Teach us how to distinguish between the generous Glow of Liberty, and the furious Rage of Liberty-love.—Furnish us with such Instruction as may enable us to discover the Difference between the legal Exercise of delegated Power, and the arbitrary Exertion of unlimited Authority. You will, I dare say, very readily admit the Necessity of lodging a restraining Power in some Part of the political Body; but, at the same Time, you will as reasonably remark, that this Power is only to be exerted in limiting and regulating the Trade and Manufactures of each particular Part, in such a Manner as may most effectually promote the general Good of the whole Community. Those who are best acquainted with our complicated System, must easily discover the Necessity of placing this Power somewhere. Suppose it should be conceded to the Parliament of Great-Britain; no Man, in his Senses, could suppose it to be granted; but with the same Reservations which we have ever annexed to the most extensive Prerogatives of the Crown. "Ne quid detrimenti republica capiat," is the Tenure of this delegated Power in whatever Part of the Community it may be vested. The King has an indisputed Right to use a discretionary Power in proroguing and dissolving the Parliament; but, whenever this Prerogative may be exercised to the Ruin of the Nation, I hope we shall not want a Pym or a Hampden to reduce it within its natural Bounds. The Idea of unlimited Power is inconsistent with the Genius of Liberty, and we may as safely concede it to one as to Five Hundred; for, what essential Difference could be perceived, by the Inhabitants of New-York, if they had been arbitrarily stripped of their legislative Power, by the single Exertion of the Royal Prerogative, and not by the solemn Formality of one oppressive Act, subscribed by the whole British Parliament?

Happy would it be for a People, who anxiously cultivate the Growth of Liberty, if any Refinement in po-

Gal. v. 1.
† Plutarch in the Life of Lycurgus. Archbishop Potter's *Archæologia Græca*.

Cleon was a popular Firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of whom plunged his Country into the deepest Calamities.